FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN CONGRESS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 12, 1856. The second week of the session has expired, and has been passed in both branches in political discussion, mainly growing out of the President's Massage. The speakers generally are uncommonly fuent and full, according to the measure of their several capacities. They are all fresh from the stump, where they have had ample opportunity to rehearse their speeches, and they are now presented here in the most compact shape possible, and pointed with a quiet indignation, on the Republican side, at the jesuitical denunciations of the President. The temper exhibited in the discussion is marked with far less accrebity than could have been possible during the canvass. Here and there is a discourse without brains, but it is an exception. In the Senate, especially, the debate has been carried on, apparently, with a view to ascertain precisely the points of difference between the parties, and to shave off all merely declamatory excrescenses of the contending champions. I have not witnessed a debate in which more general candor has been displayed in its conduct. and where more attention to its proprieties has been observed. This I attribute in part to the absence of two or three of the more porcine members of the body who, being apt at debate and of coarse grain. always do a good deal to exacerbate discussion. Although the most prominent reason may be found in the fact that the winning side feel happy in having achieved success, and that their arrogance is restrained by the consideration that they came near missing it; while on the other the desire to vindicate the justice and nationality of their political position, joined to the natural instinct of propriety that belongs to their side of the chamber, has lent moderation and dignity to expression. Taking this general fact in connection with an apparently carnest desire to fully understand one another's position on the exciting issue of the time with all its relations and all its qualifications, the discussion has had more than ordinary interest and significance.

We may consider that the arrogant impertinences which have marked the tone of debate on the Southern side in the Senate are for the present ended. The enormous popular vote in the North sustaining the champions of Freedom in that body, and the crushing rebuke administered to the Dough faces there by an indignant constituency, have had a wonderful effect in producing this salutary change. Hereafter these insolences of debate will be left to the mere blackguards of the party whose instincts

never lead them in any other direction. There have been two regular field-days in the Senate and an unusual amount of political sparring in the House during the week. Indeed the debating of the Session has come on at the beginning, and bids fair to be pretty well finished up before the Holidays. This will leave the remaining time to be occupied in the plundering schemes whose rottenness and putridity already cast their scent from afar, and in preliminary squabbles of the patriots who propose to share the favors of the new Administration. The advance guard of the numerous outside crowd of such is already making its appearance in the city. To these fielddays to which I allude a good deal of importance is often attached. It has been so now. Mr. Bigler's written speech seemed to be the starting point of interest. But it is now very much doubted if it possessed any real significance touching the policy of the new Administration. Indeed, he disclaimed yesterday doing anything beyond speaking for himself. He wears the appearance of a civil gentleman, but if his moral tone be high, his position and conduct in the debate belie him. In fact, it is of no use to expect grapes of thorns or figs of thistles, The Northern dought acc is an unmistakable type of man whose characteristics are ever the same. Are they not written on the hearts of all men Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? Mr. Hale thrust a flambeau in their faces yesterday which greatly exercised Mr. Pugh of Obio, who demanded if he meant Mr. Ha'e disclaimed, as of course he must, saying he meant nobody in the Senate Courtesy demanded as much as this. Antony could say in his oration over the dead body of Casar, 4. Brutus is an honorable man, for we are all " honorable men." Brougham called the members of the House of Lords "honorable," though with more truth than grace he sneeringly added: "Hon-"orable by courtesy." The remark has been made

in his construction of Dunn's bill, to which, however, he was doubtless led by the comments of that prince of misrepresenters, Douglas. Mr. Pugh, who has made an elaborate speech during the week, has done better. He is clearheaded and very lawyerly in his style and manner. He has not, however, risen into the domain of great principles, nor yet of eloquent declamation. I is keen and capable rather than able or broad. He is a shim, bilious man, and the range of such is gen-

before: "Separately you are very good fellows: " but collectively, a precious set of scoundrels."

Thus we psesume these individual disclaimers to be very satisfactory to the parties concerned. In a

moral aspect Mr. Bigler was very badly damaged by Mr. Hale, who called upon Mr. Butler of South

Carolina to rebuke him for his superserviceable efforts on the side of Slavery, which Mr. Butler had

to do, though not without great reluctance; and

when he had finished got up and left the Senate. It was a very bold, but most triumphant parliamentary stroke on the part of Hale, and must have

made Mr Bigler, who seems a sensitive man, wish

eral'y a confined one. Yesterday, Mr. Cass gave us an illuminated edition of Squatter Sovereignty. We have to acknowledge that the old man has been stuck so full of pips by his ungrateful constituents in the late election that he is more than common'y wide awake. He flounced round with a good deal of vigor on his favorite topic. Indeed, we are struck with the vicility of the sged Senator. But it is not unlikely that it is one of the last flares in the socket. He did not undertake to make a speech, but only rose, he said, to upset Mr. Trumbuil's interpretation of the decision of Judge Marshall in the Florida Admiralty case. He did what he could at it, which was not much, and wound up that portion of his remarks with consuring the decision itself-thus showing that he was far from being satisfied with his own exposition of its true bearing. There was really an excellent chance for Mr. Trumbull to come back on him, but Mr. I refesised, I presume on the ground that it is not worth while to make the discussion on one point in erminable.

Mr. Cass went on, and instead of speaking fifteen minutes, as he proposed, made a speech of an hour and a baif, and not a bad speech either. have long observed that the speeches which are in-

tended to be short, and come off a full stock of the materials belonging to the subject discussed, are always the best. When a man undertakes to tell all he knows on any subject, he is very apt to be tedious.

Thus set speeches generally bore rather than please, On the whole, the week has worn away without being barren of results. The discussions have smoothed some rough places, and brushed away some clouds and mist. The whole horizon begins to brighten up, and I think there will be a clear field for the stealing operations to commence in about a fortnight, more or less. But the operators are secret as Freemasons, and sly as foxes, so that it is hard to tell much about their plans as yet.

A COLD "SUCKER" Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1856. The telegraph has already given you some idea of the speech of Mr. Morrison, the new Democratic Member from Mr. Trumbull's District, Illinois, and a slight idea of the effect it had upon the House. The following colloquy between Mr. Morrison and his colleague (Mr. Norton) is too rich to let pass. The confessions of the new-fledged Democrat are

not to be beaten by modern converts.

Mr. Norton-I wish to ask my colleague if, at the time the Nebraska bill was passed, he approved, and new approves, of the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

Mr. Morrison-I can answer my colleague very easily. At the time of the passage of the Nebraska bill, I was a Whig. I had been taught as a Whig, as the bonorable gentleman himself has, to throw every obstacle in the way of the Democratic party [Great laughter]. I did disapprove of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I assailed its repeal, and I assailed the Democrats who advocated it. If the gentleman wants me to go further and make a clean breast of it, I will say that I have assailed every prominent Democrat in this Union within the last fifteen years [Roars of laughter]. Now, Sir, the gentleman asks me it I approve of the principle contained in the Kapsas-Norsaka bill, which involves the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I answer him emphatically, I do approve of it.

Mr. Norton-I ask my colleague if, two years ago not to be beaten by modern converts.

Compromise. I answer him emphatically, I do approve of it.

Mr. Norton—I ask my colleague if, two years ago this fall, he was not elected to the Senate of the State of Illinois, upon the same ticket upon which Judge Trumbull was elected to this House, and upon the Nebraska issue alone? [Sensation, and anxiety expressed for the answer]

Mr. Morrison—Two years ago I was elected to the Senate of Illinois. I was a very violent anti-Nebraska man. [Laughter and excitement] At the same election Mr. Trumbull was elected to the House of Representatives. I supported him, and did all I could to secure his election [Sensation]. Mr. T. went before the Legislature of Illinois. I saw that the Anti-Nebraska issue was leading me in othe ranks of the Abolitionists, and I wanted a living example of one man at least, who, taking the first false step, did not 'to Heal's perdition go' [Laughter]. I went to the Senate of Illinois, and Mr. Trumbuli's name was presented for the Senate of the United States, Although I had voted for him as a Representative of his district, I refused to support him for the Senate of the United States, and voted against him. I went back to my district, united myself to the Democratic party, and fought its battles.

Mr. Norton—As my colleague has not stated the

battles.

Mr. Norton—As my colleague has not stated the Mr. NORTON—As my colleague has not stated the precise time when he became a convert to the Democratic party and the principles of the Nobraska bill, I will send up to the Clerk's desk some resolutions and ask that they may be read, and then I will ask my colleague if he offered those resolutions in the Scnate of Illinois. [Excitement and cries of "Read them!"]

Mr. Morrison (confused)—I can tell the gentleman when I joined the Democratic party.

Mr. Norton—I desire to have the resolutions read (Lambette)

Mr. Norton—I desire to have the leading of the lead

is resolutions read?
Mr. Morrison (excited)—I will read them myself

Laughter].
Mr. Norton—I will read them.

Mr. NORTON—I will read them.
Resolutions were read as follows:
Resolved by the Nanote (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the General Assembly of the State of Illinois most emphatically disapproves of the repeal of the Issue prohibiting the existence of Slavery, which was contained in the act admitting Missouri as one of the States of the Union, and our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Expresentatives requested, to give their cannot support to the estoration of said clause prohibiting Slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebrasks.
Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy our Senators and Representatives in Congress.
These resolutions were offered on the 7th day of January, 1855.

Mr. Morrison—Is my colleague done?

Mr. Norron—Did you offer the resolutions I have

nst read?
Mr. Morrison (bowing and chagrined)—I did. The Mr. Morrison (bowing and chagrined)—I did. The gentleman wants to know when I came to the Democratic party. I came to the Democratic party. I came to the Democratic party when faction, fanaticism and intolerance were sweeping the Northern States with the besom of destruction. I came to the Democratic party in the hour of its need; when the Democratic party breasting the waves of the fretful Tiber, called upon all national men to aid "Cassius, or I sink" [Laughter]. Then I came to the support of the Democratic party and I did not come alone. My District, which gave Mr. Trumbull 2,500 resiriests and a mage the properties.

mione. My District, which gave Mr. Trumbull 2,500 majority, sends me here the nominee of the Democratic party by 2,600 majority.

Mr. Nortox—I will rak my colleague whether, at the time he offered those resolutions, he believed that the sentiments they contained were sectional or national?

Mr. Morrison—I thought it was a very good strike for the Whig party to embarrass and defeat the Democratic party; but, Sir, at the time I introduced those resolutions the Republican party had not been born. It was a late production. When I saw the banner which I had followed in so many a good fight, furled and shrouded in mourning, and lying upon the grave of the immortal Clay, I found growing out of the ruins of that old Whig party a party sectional in its principles—and I believe I can prove the sectionalism of the party. Mr. M. went on endeavoring to show that the Republican party was sectional in its character by reading from its platform. Does not my colleague recognize that power in Congress?

Mr. Nortos—I hold that Congress has the power to probibit Slavery in the Territories, just as it has to regulate their affairs on other subjects.

Mr. Morrisos—Just the answer I expected. It proves the sectionalism of the gentleman and of his party. Mr. Morrison-I thought it was a very good strike

party.

Mr. NORTON—Does my colleague deny the power

Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories?

Mr. MORRISON—I am not a Yankee, nor the son of

hims elf down in the tees of his boots. He fared no better in another point of view at the hands of A VOICE (among the Republicans)-Thank God for Trumbuil, who demonstrated his mental obtuseness Mr. Norron-I am both. [Laughter.]
Mr. Morrison-I do not answer one

Mr. Morrison—I do not allowed the question of asking another.

Mr. Norron—Does my colleague deny that Congress has the right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories?

Mr. Morrison—I cannot yield.

Thus the collequy ended smid roars of laughter from all parts of the House except that specially occupied by the chagrined Slaveocrats who had gathered around the new-born champion of Democracy from Egypt, supposing him to be a whale, when, alas, he was only a "Sucker." Boston.

DEATH OF THE HON. SETH SPRAGUE. - We regret report the death of the Hon. Seth Sprague, which event took place last night at 7 o'clock. Mr. Sprague was born in Disbury, Mass., in 1787. His father (of the same name) was for a long time one of the most prominent men in the "Ol? Colony." Judge Peleg Sprague, of the United States Court, is a brother of the deceased. For many years Mr. Sprague was engaged Sprague, of the United States Court, is a brother of the deceased. For many years Mr. Sprague was engaged in commercial pursuits in Boston, as partner in the well-known house of P. & Sprague, one of the oldest necentile firms in the city. He was quite noted in business circles for his sound and discriminating judgment, and enjoyed the confidence of all persons throughest his whole life. For the last third of a contary he has been much identified with political matters in Plymouth County. He has frequently served in the State Senate, and other public stations. It will be remembered that he made the reception speech to the Hon. Daniel Webster, on the occasion of his visit to Marshfield, some years age. Mr. Sprague filled the filee of President of the Plymouth County Agricaltarial Society for some time, and was an efficient friend office of President of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society for some time, and was an efficient friend of all similar organizations. He was an active supporter of the Temperance reform, and always gave his influence to that caure. He was long a wortby member and zealous supporter of the Methodist Kpiscopal Church, and his noble influence and example will long be remembered in the sphere where they were exerted. By his death a very numerous family circle means the loss of one of its beloved and homored members.

[Beston Transcript, 13th.

rs. Grex & Hunisont, No. 181 Mais-st., new Post Building, Hantford, are Agents for the sale of The

FORGED LOTTERY-TICKETS

BOGUS MANAGERS ARRESTED.

Extensive Swindling Broken Up.

For several days past a case of unusual interest, p ticularly to people in the Western States, has been under investigation by Justice Osborne, at the First District Police Court, Halls of Justice, relative to the issuing and circulation of immense quantities of lottery tickets by parties in this city, purporting to be genuine tickets of Messrs. Gregory & Maury, licensed managers at Wilmington, Delaware.

It seems that this business has been successfully prosecuted for the past three or four months by persons styling themselves "Manchester & Co." They employed printers in this city to print schemes and drawings, and had them extensively distributed to postmasters, merchants and others out West, and occasionally a few of these "chances for a prize" would find their way into the houses of our citizens. Their plan of operations was quite novel, and was

invariably sure to make a hit. They sent schemes, drawings, and a package of tickets to a postmaster, for instance. With these things was an offer mad that if the party addressed would sell a certain number of tickets, one ticket might be retained for the trouble. In this manner, it is fair to presume, a large number of tickets were disposed of, and the receipts went into the peckets of Manchester & Co.

A gentleman named Cummings, of Eaton, Michigan received a package of tickets, schemes, &c., from Manchester & Co., was directed to sell all but one, and remit the money. He was unfortunate, however and was unable to sell a single ticket. Now he thought that he was certainly entitled to one ticket for his services. Accordingly he selected one, wrote the number of it to Manchester & Co., who professed to transact their business through the New-York Post Office, and returned the remainder to their address.

After a while the lottery of Gregory & Manry had drawing, and upon learning the drawn numbers, Mr. Cummings found that his ticket was entitled to a prize of \$3,000. Not doubting his right to the prize, he wrote to a friend in this city to see Manchester & Co. about it. Considerable time was spent by his friend in vain to find even a speck of such a firm as Manchester

It was at length concluded that the lottery tickets were frauds, and that Manchester & Co. were bogus managers. Further isquiry was made, and it was discovered that Gregory Maury were not doing business through such agents. The prize, of course, was worthless, and so wrote this friend to Mr. Cum-

mings.

These facts were then communicated to the police. for the purpose of ferreting out Manchester & Co. Mr. Cummings, it appears, was determined to follow them up, and accordingly came to this city last week. He made a complaint against the bogus managers and swindlers, and a warrant for their arrest was issued by Justice Osborne. Officer Webb and ex-Policeman Rue then took the matter in charge.

The clerks at the Poet-Office were put on their guard, and requested to observe the persons who called for the letters addressed to Manchester & Co., in order to identify them when arrested. A strict watch was kept, but somehow or other the persons who usually received the letters did not make their appearance for several days. It is surmised that they had been spiritually informed that they were suspected.

On Friday, however, the officers saw two men the Post-Office waiting for letters, and from the de scription they were sure they were Manchester & Co The men were taken in custody, and the clerks iden tified them as the persons who were in the habit of receiving letters in the name of Manchester & Co.

The accused were forthwith taken to court, where they gave their names as William K. Saddler and Henry W. Hamilton, and were committed to the City Prison. Saddler resided at No. 16 White street, and Hamilton had a room in a house in Broome street. By advice of the magistrate their respective premises were searched. In the room of Hamilton was found a large quantity of schemes for different lotteries, and tickets ready to be filled up. Among the latter was a pile on the "Consolidated Lottery of Havana." There were also found in his possession several bills of print-ers in this city for printing schemes and drawings. No lottery tickets of schemes, it is said, were found in the house of Saddler.

lottery tickets of schemes, it is said, were found in the house of Saddler.

APPIDAVIT OF THE COMPLAINANT.

Cyrus Cumming of Charlotte, Eaton County, Michigan, being duly sworn deposes and says—That at the City and County of New-York aforesaid, as he has been informed and verily believes, William K. Saddler and J. M. Shaw, under the name of Henry W. Manchester, and as alleged General Agents for Gregory & Maury, are engaged in the business of selling and vending tickets known as lottery tickets, or tickets purporting to be lottery tickets, and purporting to depend upon the drawing of lotteries authorized by the laws of a foreign State.

Deponent further says that he has also been informed and verily believes that the said Saddler and Shaw have been seen together at the Post Office in the City of New York, and that while there together the said Saddler has taken letters from said office directed to Henry W. Manchester, and opened and read the same. And the said Saddler and Shaw, as deponent informed and believes, have, under the name of Manchester aforesaid, sent lottery schemes and twelve lottery tickets to deponent at Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich., with the request to sell and dispose of the same—said tickets purporting to be of the Delaware Consolidated Lottery—and which said schemes and tickets were received by deponent at Charlotte, factor of the said sadd in an envelope postmarked "New-York City."

After the arrest of the accused, a further statement was made by the complainant, as follows:

After the arrest of the accused, a further statement was made by the complainant, as follows:

THE TICKET THAT DREW THE PRIZE.

Cyrus Cummings of Charlotte, Eaten County, Michigan, being further sworn, deposes and s sys that on or about the 10th day of August last he received, at Charlotte aforesaid, a letter post-marked "Baltimore, Md.," in which were inclosed seven lottery tickets in the Delaware Consolidated Lottery (one of which was No. 37,169), two schemes of the same lottery, and a circular, in which deponent was requested to sell six of said tickets, and to retain the seventh for himself (which papers are hereto attached); deponent did not sell any of said tickets, but made selection of one for himself, to wit, the taid No. 37,109, and on the 27th of the said tickets, and made the said selection. Deponent further says, that on or about the 10th of September following, he received another letter, dated and post-marked at New-York City, containing traited and another circular, in the same lottery, one scheme, an official drawing of a previous scheme, and another circular, in the same lottery, one scheme, an official drawing of a previous scheme, and another circular, in ponent further says, that on or about the 10th of September following, he received another letter, dated and poet-marked at New-York City, containing traive tickets in the same lottery, one scheme, an official drawing of a previous scheme, and another circular, in which it was stated that the general local agency for the distribution of schemes, &c., for said lottery had been transferred from Baltimore to this city, and purporting to be signed by Henry W. Manchester, as General Agent for the Managers, New-York City (which papers are also hereto attached). Deponent replied to said last letter, addressed to Henry W. Manchester, apprising him that, according to the official drawing, received as aforesaid, the ticket which deponent had selected as aforesaid (No. 27,102) had drawn a prize of \$3,000; and that deponent had forwarded said ticket to his (deponent's agents, Mesers, Davidsoo, Crumm & Bonnell, No. 186 Fulton street, New-York, and that they were authorized to collect the same. In answer to said last letter of deponent, deponent's said agents, as deponent is informed, received the letter hereto attached, marked C.

Deponent further says, that in a memorandum book contained in a portfolio, found in the possession of Henry W. Hamilton, as deponent is informed, was found the following entry, to wit:

"Michigan—Estan, Charlotte, T. 103," the said number corresponding with that of the ticket received by deponent as aforesaid.

Deponent further says, that he aforesaid ticket, No. 37, 110, has been referred to Mesers, Gregory & Manry, the legalized managers of said lottery, in the State of Delaware, and the same has been pronounced by them to be a frand, and not a genuine ticket issued or authorized by them.

Application of the Following street, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the delivery clerks in the New-York Post Office, and has been such clerk over two years past; that on or about the first of September a person whom he besieves to be theary W. Hamilton, now present, called at the said office and aske

in the New-York Post-Office, and has been such clerk for several years past; that he is acquainted with William K. Sae'dler, now present; that during the past two or three months said Saddler has called at the said office, on an average, two or three times a week, and asked for and obtained letters addressed to H. W. Manchester, and bas likewise, during that time, asked for and obtained letters addressed to William K. Saddler.

Abram Webb, of the Eighth Ward Police, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 12th day of December, inst., in connection with ex-officer Rue, he arrested Henry W. Hamilton and William K. Saddler, now present, at the New York Post Office, and after bringing them before the magistrate, scarched them, and found in the possession of Hamilton the letter now here, addressed to Edwin Rush, which be stated he had just received from the Post Office; and he had also in his possession two letters, one addressed to J. B. Watkins, P. M., Owensburgh, Davies county, Kentucky—the other addressed to J. H. Girsen, P. M., Faqueter county, Virginia. On the person of Saddler were found two letters addressed to b himself, and one directed to Dr. J. Haynes, Springfield, Mass. Deponent then went to the room of said Hamilton, No. 407 Broome street, and there found sundy letters and papers now here, contained in a perifelio. Among the papers so found were a bundle of lottery, tickets of the Consolidated Lottery of Hayana, signed by Harmon & Lamar, as managers; a lot of circulars for the said lottery; a quantity of official drawing in the same lottery; a memorandum book containing memoranda of schemes and drawings, and two letings in the same lottery; a memorandum book containing memoranda of schemes and drawings, and two letters addressed to Henry W. Manchester, New-York

The man named Shaw, mentioned in the affidavit of Mr. Cummings, was also arrested, but he was subsequently discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

Chas S. Spencer and Henry L. Clinton are engaged respectively for Saddler and Hamilton, and ex-Judge Reche for the complainant, Mr. Cummings. A prelim inary examination was begun on Saturday before Justice Osborne, when the following testimony was elicited:

clicited:

Cyrus Cummings, being cross-examined, says: I have never seen Hamilton, or Saddler, or Shaw, to my knowledge, before they were arrested on this charge; my attorney informed me that Shaw, Hamilton and Saddler took the letters from the Post Odice addressed to H. W. Manchester, or that one of them took said letters, one or both of the others being present at the time; I received the same information from a Mr. Taylor; that is all the information I had, as far as I recollect, as to their being engaged in seiling lottery tickets; I was informed that Mr. Shaw was in company with the others who took the letters from the Post-Office; I was not informed that he took any of them out; that is the only information I had as to Mr. Shaw's connection with the matter, as far as I can recollect; the Post-Office clerks also informed me that Hamilton and Saddler had taken those letters from the Post-Office; on reflection, I think the information I received from Taylor was after the arrest.

The examination was here adjourned to this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o clock.

day) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

No doubt this case will attract a good deal of atten tion, as some developments are expected in relation to the lottery business. Several letters are in possession of the Court, mentioning the inclosure of various sums f money to Manchester & Co.

The following is a copy of the lottery tickets found in the possession of Hamilton:

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF HAVANA. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF HAVANA.

No. S230,500.

Thirty days after the day of drawing, the bearer of this Ticket shall be entitled to the whole of whatever Prize may be drawn by its number, in Scheme No. 5, Class I, letter "H." to be drawn in the City of Havana, Cube, Saturday, December 20, 1356.

HARMON & LAMAR, Managers.

Terible Accident at the Midlothian Coal Pits in Clesterific —Eleven Lives Lost.—A most beartreading accident occurred at the Midlothian Coal Pits, yesterday morning, by which eleven men lost their lives, and two others were nearly dead when recovered. The calamity was caused by the breaking in of a large body of water from one or more old and deserted pits into the new one, by which the laborers were immediately submerged and drowned. Some few year since the Company, having exhausted their old pits, sunk a new shaft 700 feet deep, in the immediate neighborhood, and since then have been steadily deepening their diggings by incline plance, until they have gene several bundred feet below the main shaft. For some months past the Mining Agent has been afraid of cutting into the old pits, extending for acres under the ground, and filled with water, and to guard against accident, had had the coal veins bored to the length of forty feet in every direction, to guard against the water. These "borings" were always continued in advance of the miners, and up to Thursday afternoon had never drawn water. Supposing that all was safe, the night-hands descended the shaft that evening, and immediately set to work in the lower passages, propping the arches and preparing the time for the operations of the following day.

As is the practice at these pits, no mining being done at night, the engine which raises the coal and men was stopped, the fire permitted to die out and the ropes all removed from the machinery. About 2 o clock yoster day morning while one of the negro men was stoading tear the main shaft, the other hands beening in the workings several hundred feet below him, he heard the suiden gushing of water beneath, and becoming alarmed, immediately sounded the signal bell above for aid. As son as the engine could be fired and steam got up, one or two of the miners immediately descended the shaft, and found at the bottom the man who had given the signal standing in water up to his arm pits and nearly dead from cold and alarm. TERRIE ACCIDENT AT THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL

nearly cean from cold and marm. He was taken above as soon as possible, and sometime after another of the unferturate creatures was rescued the water continuing to rise.

During the burry and confusion incident to such

During the burry and confusion incident to such a destruction of human life, the boiler of the engine employed above ground in working the machinery burst into fragments, which caused a partial suspension of operations but the agent and his assistants, aided by that skillful and daving miner, Mr. Joh Atkins of the English pits, set about preparing a substitute for the engine, in order to make renewed efforts to recover any of the men that might have escaped death by drowning.

When our informant left, it had not been certainly ascertained whether there were more than thirteen men in the pits six of whom were white and seven colored. He describes the scene as the most distressing he ever witnessed. Wives weeping for their husbands, children for their fathers, and friends for friends, added to the excitement of those who were striving to learn the worst, must have filled every heart with anguish.

We shall endeavor to gain full particulars by our

We shall endeavor to gain full particulars by our next.

THE VERDICT OF THE COROMER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT ALLIANCE—The verdict of the Jury in this case was made public on Friday. The following is a copy:

"We the undersigned jurors impanneled and sworn on the 8th day of December, in the year A. D. 1856, in the town of Lexington, in the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, by A. L. Jones, a Justice of the l'eace in and for the town of Lexington, in said county, acting as Coroner for the time being, to inquire and true presenting pt make in what manner and by whom King Watson, Dr. P. B. Smith and Sarah B. Smith John C. M'Intyre, Jacob Rudy, Resson Atterholt, Nicholas G. Taylor and John Brooks, whose bodies were found at the railroad station-house, and on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh track in the town of Alliance, in said township of Lexington, on the evening of the eighth day of December, in the year 1856, came to their deeth—siter having heard evidence extensively and examined the bodies, we do find that said bodies have upon them numerous wounds and are mangled in a shocking manner, and in such a state as to be out of the power of the jury to describe, indicated and caused by the passenger train on the C. & P. R. running north and over the railroad crossing of the P. Ft. W. & Concayo R. R., at Alliance, at the time the third passenger train from Pittsburg, going west, was on said crossings and which collision the jury, fund caused the immediate death of said persons, which the deciment the immediate death of said persons, which the deciment of the properties of said train on said C. & P. R. R. running north, was concerned in the perpetration of said out rage, violence and death as principal.

Given under our hands at the time and place of said inquisition above mentioned. Dec. 10th, 1856.

N. F. P. P. R. C. B. R. a. Alliance, is the immediate death of the large of the power of the propertion of said out rage, violence and death as principal.

Finos L. Woodbs. A. A. Almerration.

Cherry's

A warrant, we are informed, has been issued for Cherry's arrest, and the nature of the verdict was kept secret until it had be en secertained that he was not in Cleveland, after which it was made public.

Cleveland, after which it was made public.

SMASH-UP ON THE CENTRAL BALLEDAD.—Yesterday two rlock trains left Lockport for the east, between I and 2 o'cteck, nearly at the sains time. The forward train, after proceeding about three miles, became divided, the third or fourth car from the rear became uncoupled. The second train rame on at full speed, and the engineer not observing the disconnected cars standing on the track in time to check the momentum, the lockmotive dashed into them, passing entirely through, and breaking them up very badly. Quite a number of the stock were killed and drashied, sad we learn that two or three persons were burt, but have not ascertained their names.

[Eschesian Dem., 13th,

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

\$1,600,000 in Gold.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

MINING NEWS.

The United States Mail Steamer George Law, Wm. Lewis Herden, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at this port on Saturday evening. She sailed from Aspinwall, Dec. 4th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., with the mails pass-engers and treasure for New-York, brought down by the steamer John L. Stephens. Has experience strong winds with heavy sea, during the greater part of the voyage. Passengers all in good health, no sickness among them since leaving San Francisco.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer John L Stephers, R. L. Pearson, Commander, sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 20, 4 o'clock p. m., with the United States Mails, treasure, and 850 passengers, for New-York and New-Orleans.

Arrived at Acapulco, 27th inst., 5 o'clock p. m., and

sailed again at 8 o'clock p. m., same day, for Panama. Arrived at Panama, Dec. 3, 1 o'clock p. m.; tide not serving, passengers, mails and treasure, was not landed until the morning of the following day.

The United States Mail steamship Granada, A G. Gray, esq., Commanding, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana Dec. 4, at 4 o'clock p. m., with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamships Esk and Pear

were off Point Mala, Bay of Panama, for the purpose of towing up to Panama H. B. M. ship-of-the-line Menarch, daily expected. Her Britannic Majesty's screw ship-of-the-line Orion

crew-frigate Arrogant, and gun-boat Intrepid were at anchor off Aspinwall. The United States ship Independence and sloop-of war St. Marys were still lying off Panama.

The United States sleop-of-war Cyane arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 29.

Officers and crews of all the ships in good health.

We are indebted to Purser Hull of the George Law to the Pacific Express Co., and the Express Cos. of Berford & Co., Freeman & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. for the prompt delivery of California files and other favors. The following is the treasure list of the George Law

п	Samuel Anstit	10,000	Metropolitan Bank 100,000
ı	Bank of America	40,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co., 10,000
ı	Bush & Wilde	18,685	Order 34,123
8	C U. Cummines	5.750	James Patrick 34,000
ı	Drexel & Co		G. Rosenstock 12,575
۱	Duncan Sherman & Co.	30,048	Ross, Falcouer & Co 42,000
۱	John Durand & Co	40,097	Henry Strybing 2,000
8	Freeman & Co	11,000	Jno. H. Swain 5,000
8	Foster & Nickerson	10,000	Scohlle & Bros 14,001
i	Wm. Hoge & Co	102,000	J Stranes, Bros. & Co., 20,404
ı	Wm H Hall	4.500	Wm. Seligman & Co 23.000
۱	Howland & Asninwall.	138,000	Eastern & Co 27.790
1	Wm. Heller & Co	12,000	Wolfe, Bros. & Unz 15,000
ı	Hamburger Bros	15 450	J. R. Weir 18,000
R	Thos. Band & Co	7.000	W. F. Weld & Co 8 914
ı	J. Hecht, Bro. & Co	8.900	G. H. Wines & Co 13,600
ı	H. Harris & Co	10,060	Wells, Fargo & Co 407, 420
и	Jonas Heller	3,250	
3	Eugene Kelly & Co	31 000	From San Francisco, #1,584,591
ı	Myer, Levy & Co	6,000	
ı		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Market State Committee Com
ı		LOM ASI	INWALL.
1	Barrett & Baur	. #817	Hitehcock & Co \$3,000
ı	Rellin, Thorne & Co	. 7,420	D. T. Lanman & Co 113
u	Everett & Brown	. 3,253	- C
ı	Fred. Kapp	. 400	Total 61,599,600
	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

SUMMARY OF EVENTS FOR THE PRECEDING FORTNIGHT. THE STATE.

THE STATE.

The election returns for the State continue to come in very slowly, and the official figures, in many cases, are not yet announced. The information we have, however, renders pretty certain a majority of about twenty thousand for Buchanan over Fremont. The Fillmore vote, like the Fremont vote, was much smaller than was anticipated, and a Know-Nothing County Judge, who resigned his office in order that he might be qualified to be an American Presidential Elector from this State, has been heartily laughed at for his unfortunate confidence in the success of his party. His place has been filled by an appointee of the Governor. The Demograte will have a large gain in the number of Recursentatives in our text Legislature.

The Democrate will have a large gain in the number of Representatives in our text Legislature.

During the past fortnight there have been rains in different pertions of the State, and, within the last few days in Sat Francisco. The weather has been rather cold, and considerable snow and rain have fallen in the mountains and valleys of the interior, both north and routh, though much more is yet needed to enable the miners to work to advantage. Sight rises have taken place in several of the rivers. Fifteen tuns of ice, which was formed in Grass Valley during the present reason, were brought to Sacramento last week.

From Mariposa County great complaint is yet made of the want of water. The diggings are represented to pay well when they can be worked, but the claims at present are not paying anything on account of the drouth. Rich quartz discoveries are yet being made, but or the same reason the leads are not at present productive.

Along the Merced River the miners are very successful, and their claims are paying well. The continued success of these miners depends upon the swer consuccess of the case. success of these miners depends upon the swer continuing at its present low stage. This is also the case in other similar localities—the harvest time of the placer miner being the Winter of the river miner, and rice ressa.

On the Tuolumne River the bars are filling up with miners presented by commence that Winter the same filling up with

On the Tubinitie liver has bars are filing up with miners proparing to commence their Winter's work. Large strikes are already chronicled among them. At Don Pecro's Bars capacious ditch is being constructed, the population is rapidly increasing, and the town improving. The diagrams in that neighborhood have all ways been favorably known.

At Campo Seco the diggings are good, but want of water still prevents their producing mans.

water still prevents their producing muce. Prespect-ing for tunnel diggings is going on in the hills of that On the Calaveras River at Red Bar rich claims at

vicinity.

On the Calaveras River at Red Bar rich claims are being successfully worked.

On the American River miners as a general thing are doing well, and realizing fair wages. The rains of last month did very little damage, and have greatly fa cilitated operations since then.

In Butte County, in the northern part of the State, river mining, it is as id, was never more successful, and for ten miles above and below Oroville, the Feather River has been tested and found to be immensely rish and productive. A mammoth flume is to be constructed opposite to Oroville, of a sufficient capacity to carry the whole waters of the river, and 3,000 feet in lergth. A company, with a capital of \$120,000, are said to have the flumes already under contract, and next season this kind of mining will be prosecuted identifically and thoroughly on the most extensive scale. The region of the country along the North Fork of the Feather River is represented as extremely rich and water plenty. But a small expense would be required to introduce and scatter it, by means of flumes and ditches, to all localities where miners could operato to advantage. From Oroville and that vicinity, none but favorable reports reach us, and from Thompson's Flat, Oregon Gulch, Spanishown, Frenchtown and White-Onk Flat, we are told that rich strikes, large yields and beavy lumps of the precious metal are characteristic of those diggings. Table Mountain formations are found to be productive in the north, and runneling has been commenced in animerous instaters.

At Monterey, since March last, eighteen whales, pro-

At Monterey, since March last, eighteen whales, producing sixteen thousand gallons of oil, have been taken by the shore fishermen. The oil was worth in this city from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

A stam turnet bering machine, lately invented and boilt in San Francisco, which was fully described in The Bulletin, has been taken to Roach's Hill, Placer County, for use among the hills in that vicinity. Repeated experiments having appeared to render its success certain, great results are expected to be accomplished by fis use.

At Horsetown Hill, Shasta County, the miners are represented to make large wages. The large amount of water used for mining purposes having flooded the town, a public subscription has been got up to defray the cast of a large tail-race to carry off the water and mud and drain the streets.

On Altheuse Creek, near Crescent City, very rich hill-diggings have been discovered, affording apportunity for the successful prosecution of a new kind of mining. Tunnels have been commenced in several places where shafts have indicated rich deposits. To is ection of constity is not so thickly settled by miners as older mining localities, and a fair chance is said to crist far new cemers.

as older mining localities, and a fair chance is said to calet for new comers.

The late rains have somewhat facilitated river navigation. The boats of the Steam Navigation Company are undergoing repairs to fit them for the Winter's work, and the steamer Gazelle is now engaged in removing the enags in Feather River, which is thought, when accomplished, will enable vessels to ascerd as far as Oroville. The steamer Orient lately went ever the route aid reported that this was all that was required to render navigation entirely practicable. This accomplished, with the enterprise of the citiage of Oroville, their town is expected to advance rap ally

in importance and wealth. Their town will by the end of the month have falegraphic communication

of the month have telegraphic communication who of the month have telegraphic communication who san Francisco.

The small steamer intended to ply from Stockton to French Camp in the winter, is nearly empleted, and has made a successful trial trip.

The work on the Benicia and Sacrament's Redroad, it is said, will very shortly be commenced, sarfafa, tory assurances having been given that the money required to carry it on will be forthcoming. The Sacramente Valley Railroad is now transporting a large amount of freight and is paying well. Its receipts are heavy. A new Board of Directors was lately elected. Several cars loaded with wood on this road were set on fice by incendiaries near Alder Creek. About \$600 worth of damage was caused.

ige was caused.

Tules for 30 miles along the Sacramento River

Tules for 30 miles along the Sacramento River The Tules for 30 miles along the Sacramente River have been burned over dering the past forth the. The occupants of dwellings in some cases saved their dwellings with difficulty. Two fires occurred in Mirrysville on the 14th inst. by which property to the amount of \$6,000 was destroyed.

Slight difficulties with the Indians have occurred at the North, and a party of immigrants who had just arrived, were lately attacked on the Humboldt Piver, three men being killed, and losing their horses, wayms and provisions, and having several of their number wounded. They were forced to abandon one of their hadings.

rived, were lately attacked on the Humboldt Fivor, three men being killed, and losing their horses, wa man and provisions, and having several of their number wounded. They were forced to abandon one of their wounded to the mercy of the Indiana.

The laws against gambling in this State having been proved to be defective, and not capable of enforcement, public gaming has been resumed in rome of the mining camps while, with but slight concealment, it yet goes on in other places.

An Episcopal Church in Sacramento was lately consecrated; also, one in Folsom, also, a new Catholic Church at Columbia. The first Church will shortly be creeted in O. eville, where the want of one is much left, and a Sunday clesing movement has taken place among the merchants of Grass Valley.

Several eccapes of prisoners have lately taken place in the Nor hern counties, which indicate great negligence in the keepers of the juils. In an attempt at a recapture near Nevada a Sheriff and his Deputy were shot dead by mistake.

Arrests of house-thieves have been made at Yreka and at Santa Clara. At the latter place the oulprit was one of the "exiles" of the Vigilance Committee of San Antonio, who had secretly returned and resumed his regular businers.

In Carson Valley a Vigilance Committee of Gentilee

and at Santa Clars. At the latter place the culprit was one of the "exiles" of the Vigilance Committee of San Antonio, who had secretly returned and recumed his regular businers.

In Carson Valley a Vigilance Committee of Gentile settlers, or ordinary American citizens, has been formed to protect themselves against the Moranous, who appear to be commencing the same course of conduct which led to their expulsion from Nauvoc. The repeated famines at Sait Lake and the ravages of the granthoppers have compelled many of them to leave that region and take up their resider ee in the fertile valleys on the castern boundary of California.

The cortract to build the State Capitol, according to the plan adopted, has been awarded at \$200,000; but the building will probably cost much more before the bills cease coming in.

The artesian well at Stockton, nine and eight inches in bore, has reached a depth of 363 feet. An Artesian well in Sacramento is still progressing.

The late Chinese difficulties have cost them about \$60,000. It appears that a few Americans hired themselves to one party at high wages, to instruct the warriors beforehard in the use of muskets, and to fight for them in the battle. A sample of the "armor" worn and taken from the body of a dead brave, has greatly amused the cutside batharians. It is a canvas cost with portions of old sardine bexes as wed on. A hole through which entered the bullet which killed the warrior shibits its uselessness in modern warfare. As all shoulder six king fight among the Chinese, and a robbery of a party by Mexicans on the Calaveras River are also chronicled.

New discoveries of big trees of the same variety as these back of Murpby's Camp have lately been made near the head of the Merced River in three places. They are not quite so enormous in size as the others, but immense trees notwithstanding.

Swarma of honey bees have been lately sent from San Jose in this State to Oregon.

A Count Medim: called by the up-country papers "late Russian Embassador at Washington," and "a gr

tion of this occasion and Christmas, we read of a contract to furnish 400 turkeys which are to average in wright 23 pounds spiece.

Salinon are new being taken in large numbers in many of the rivers, and the Indians are curing their Winter's supply.

THE CITY.

The chief local news of the last two weeks is the change of officers in the Municipal Government. While the Vigilance Committee were active in their great work in easting out some of the most permicious numbers of recisty in the city a large body of respectable citizens sympathizing, but not directly connected with that body, laid the plan for carrying out and perfecting the reforms thus commenced by presenting to the people a list of candidates for local offices who would have the true interests of the community at heart. For this purpose a body of men were selected whose acceptance of office has been at a sacrifice of refination and convenience. They were placed before the repole, and have been elected by very large majorities. During the past two weeks these men have been inducted into office, and the city may now be said to be in the hands of a better government than it has ever before enjoyed. They find the municipality in a bankrupt condition, and have commenced the great work of "gathering up the reattered remnants of this prous," city's patrimony, and developing and improving the "remaining sources of her revenue."

A cowhiding affair, which attracted considerable attention, took place on Saturday, November 8, in Montagemery street, near Montgomery Riock. It was inflicted by John L. Durkee, the same person who was tred for piracy and acquitted, upon Capt. Ebseszer Campbell, and the cause was an alleged defaration of character.

William H. Werth, the individual who was lately convicted of an assault and battery upon Joseph L.

Campbell, and the cause was an slieged defanation of character.

William H. Werth, the individual who was lately convicted of an arsault and battery upon Joseph L. Kingsbury, editor of The Evening Journal, was tried in the Police Court the same day for disorderly conduct at the Second District polls, at the late elections, convicted and fined \$40.

On Sunday morning, November 2, the steamship Orizaha was found to have several feet of water in her held. It was discovered that some person, either carelessiy or maliciously, had opened the sea-valves in the engine-room. The vessel was however found to be without hurt or damage.

On Monday, November 10, the late Board of Supervisors met and resolved themselves into a Committee to canvass the election returns. The canvass took them until Friday, when they again met, declared the efficers elect, and then adjourned. The ball on the Vigilance Committee buildings was taken down on the same day, thus implying that there would be no necessity of calling the people together again.

Charles McLaughlin and James Casey were convicted in the Court of Sessions on Thursday, Nov. 11, of an assault and battery upon David McLollan. It was one of these outrageous cases which have been common in San Francisco. A man whose name has not become known, was accidentally killed the same evening by the breaking of a circular saw, a part of which passed through his skull, as he was standing near looking at it.

On Wednesday, Nov. 12, a woman called Mrs. Peri-

ing by the sheaf of a passed through his skull, as he was standing near looking at it.

On Wednesday, Nov. 12, a woman called Mrs. Perigo died very suddenly on St. Charles Alley. It was afterward discovered that poison had been placed in a sugar bowl, from which she sweetered a glaw of Soidlitz water. It is consequently supposed that she was murdered. On the rame day, Lewis Malsoney, a notorious character, who after having been crifed by the Contra Costa Vigilance Committee returned, and being imprisoned at San José exaped, was rearrested in Alameda County by a Frenchman, and is now in cuatedy.

imprisoned at San José escaped, was rearrested in Alameda County by a Frenchman, and is now in custody.

On Thursday, Nov. 13, the public sale of a large part of the Folsom estate, including much valuable city property, commenced. The sale lasted two days. The bidding was very spirited, and an immense amount of property was sold. The amount of sales was \$423,135.

On Friday, Nov. 14th, a Receiver was appointed in the case of Mary Ellrig vs. Henry M. Nagles ass 1 Solomon A. Sharp, which was brought against the defendants in the Superior Court, for alleged violation of trusts confided to them.

The new Board of Supervisors met on the same day, President Bart took his seat, delivered as inaugural, and the Board proceeded to business, fixing the amounts of the bonds of city and county, officer, and electing a Secretary of their own Board and a Clerk of the Police Court.

The steamer Golden Age arrived from Panama as I the same day with passenger, and mails from the East, and the election news from Pennsylvania, Indians and Obio. The Democratic r arty was highly elated by the news from the first try of States and fired guns from Telegraph Hill.

On Sa unday, Nov. 15th, H. P. Coon, the new Pelice Judge, took his seat, and commenced the duties of his office. He presides with dignity, and seems well versed in his but sinces. He is judiciously severe, and there is every reason to expect that we will have a much more Penceuble and better regulated city than ever before. James F. Cartis, the new Chief of Police, went into folice on Monday, and commenced some excellents to fours, helded in his bowels.

A my a named John Melmes, while laboring under part's in ramity, killed himself accidentally on Saturday eventy in the Police Department.

A my a named John Melmes, while laboring under part's in ramity, killed himself accidentally on Saturday eventy is the Police Department.

Several broases used for produce stores, on Cley street Whest, between Drumm and East streets, fell into the Ber, 22 Sukday evening. The Police in pla